

Voted Both Ways at Pickens

A Long, Dull Meeting in the Mountains-Hoyt Proved Strong.

Pickens, C. H., via Esley, Aug. 7.—The most tiresome, the most wearisome, the most uninteresting campaign meeting thus far held occurred here today. For seven long hours the speaking continued and during that time the audience had to stand. It is no wonder that the voters became disgusted and talked to amuse themselves, or until they decided to go home. Senator Tillman estimated that a third of the crowd had gone home before he spoke, and it was a wonder that they had not all gone.

The most remarkable phase of the meeting today was the apparent apathy of the audience in its bare primaries. The two principal primaries were those of Hoyt and Tillman. M. L. P. O'Neil had been warning Col. Hoyt with questions and Col. Hoyt replied as rapidly as the questions were asked until finally he said that he would take a hard primary and see whether the crowd was for the dispensary or prohibition. The vast majority of those voting voted for prohibition in this hard primary. Senator Tillman said it was about 70 to 10 or 15; and when Senator Tillman came to speak he took a hard primary which resulted the same as they have at previous meetings, 90 per cent of those voting holding up their hands and hurrahing for the dispensary.

TILLMAN'S RELIGION, TRULY.

Senator Tillman said: "Bye it is the old time religion yet." Senator Tillman remarked the probably a third of the audience had gone home and that may be these were those that voted for prohibition, at all events Col. Hoyt had the majority of those voting when he held his primary and Tillman managed to get the old time vote and whoop.

SECRET OF TILLMAN'S PRIMARY EXPOSED.

Just for the fun of the thing several who were conspicuous were noted and it was found that they voted for both prohibition and the dispensary, their being no doubt to be with the majority as it then appeared.

Another feature of the meeting was the appearance of a number of badges with the inscription, "McSweeney, Tillman, Good Improvement." Some one had gotten up five hundred of these badges it is said, and before the meeting had started the supply was exhausted.

RIGHT OR WRONG?

The matter for reasonable men to consider, is not whether prohibition is right or wrong but will a prohibitory law on our statute books at this time be to the best interests of the State?—Manning Times.

That is a rather remarkable statement when one comes to look at it closely, especially, as it comes from the pen of a State senator.

Not to consider whether a thing is "right or wrong" when one is called upon to vote? Can a thing be right and yet against the "best interests of the State"? Or wrong and at the same time be for the State's best interest?

If a thing is right, that is the thing to do, and let the "best interests of the State" and all other consequences take care of themselves; and if it is wrong there is nothing to do but let it alone.

This is very bad morals our contemporary is teaching—that a thing may be wrong and yet be for the best interest of the State.

The best thing for the State—the best thing all the time and everywhere—is the right thing.—Greenville News.

Cologne, Aug. 8.—The Cologne Gazette's Berlin correspondent states that he has it from authoritative sources that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has been appointed commander-in-chief of the allied troops in China.

Berlin, Aug. 6.—Theodore Wolf writes to the Berliner Tageblatt from Paris that Germany will get more first prizes at the exposition than any other foreign nation. He estimates the number at 250. Germany will be the first in industrial arts, with 20 grand prize and 100 gold medals.

Fairfax, Aug. 7.—Col. L. W. Youmans today shipped the first bale of new cotton to F. W. Wagener & Co., weight 564 pounds.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 8.—Dr. Porter said to night that he had no statement to make to night as there is absolutely nothing suspicious anywhere in the city. The inspection continues.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—War office telegrams received here from eastern Siberia show the Chinese have destroyed the railroad in several places, interrupting the passage of through trains. Repairs are proceeding. The Cossacks now guard 2,000 versts of the frontier.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher*

Points in Bryan's Speech.

Bryan's speech of acceptance was so comprehensive a character and so lengthy that it is impossible for us to give it in full, but the following extracts will give an idea of the solid merits of the speech:

Mr. Bryan spoke, in part, as follows:

"When I say that the contest of 1900 is a contest between Democracy on the one hand, and plutocracy on the other, I do not mean to say that all our opponents have deliberately chosen to give to organized wealth a predominating influence in the affairs of the government, but I do ascert that on the important issues of the day the Republican party is dominated by those influences which constantly tend to elevate pecuniary considerations and ignore human rights."

"In 1859 Lincoln said that the Republican party believed in the man and the dollar, but that in case of conflict it believed in the man before the dollar. This is the proper relation which should exist between the two. Man, the handiwork of God, comes first; money, the handiwork of man, is of inferior importance. Man is the master, money the servant, but upon all important questions today Republican legislation tends to make money the master and man the servant."

"The maxim of Jefferson, 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none,' and the doctrine of Lincoln, that this should be a government 'of the people, by the people and for the people' are being disregarded and the instrumentalities of government are being used to advance the interests of those who are in a position to secure favors from the government."

"The Democratic party is not making war upon the honest acquisition of wealth; it has no desire to discourage industry, economy and thrift. On the contrary, it gives to every citizen the greatest possible stimulus to honest toil, when it promises him protection in the enjoyment of the products of his labor. Property rights are most secure when human rights are respected. Democracy strives for a civilization in which every member of society will share according to his merits."

"Republicans who used to advocate bimetalism, now try to convince themselves that the gold standard is good; Republicans who were formerly attached to the greenback are now seeking an excuse for giving national banks control of the nation's paper money; Republicans who used to boast that the Republican party was paying off the national debt are now looking for reasons to support a perpetual and increasing debt; Republicans who formerly abhorred a trust now beguile themselves with the delusion that there are good trusts and bad trusts, while, in their minds, the line between the two is becoming more and more obscure; Republicans who in times past congratulated the country upon the small expense of our standing army, are now making light of the objections which are urged against a large increase in the permanent military establishment; Republicans who gloried in our independence when the nation was less powerful, now look with favor upon a foreign alliance; Republicans who three years ago condemned a 'forfeitable annexation' as immoral and even criminal, do not oppose forcible annexation. That partisanship has already blinded many to present dangers is certain; how large a portion of the Republican party can be drawn over to the new politics remains to be seen."

"In attempting to pass economic questions upon the country to the exclusion of those which involve the very structure of our government, the Republican leaders give new evidence of their abandonment of the earlier ideals of the party and of their complete subservience to pecuniary considerations."

"But they shall not be permitted to evade the stupendous and far-reaching issue, which they deliberately brought into the arena of politics. When the president, supported by a practically unanimous vote of the house and senate, entered upon the war with Spain for the purpose of aiding the struggling patriots of Cuba the country, without regard to party, applauded. When the war was over and the Republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy opposition at once manifested itself."

"Destiny is the subterfuge of the invertebrate, who, lacking the courage to oppose error, seeks some plausible excuse for supporting it. Washington said that the destiny of the republican form of government was deeply, if not finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the American people. How different Washington's definition of destiny from the republican definition. The Republicans say that this nation is in the hands of destiny. Washington believed that not only the destiny of our nation, but the destiny of the republican form of government throughout the world was entrusted to American hands. Washington was right. The destiny of this republic is in the hands of its own people."

Under Two Flags.

The country was informed a few days ago of an outbreak of Spanish loyalty in Porto Rico, which greatly shocked the Administration press, and somewhat surprised not a few people, perhaps, who recalled to mind the enthusiastic reception given by the people of the island to the army of deliverance on its landing on their shores. There is nothing very

strange in the marked change of sentiment of the islanders in so short a time, however, when some of the causes which have produced it are considered and they are very clearly presented for consideration in a long indictment of the United States Government in its dealings with the island which was published in the Diario de Puerto Rico ten days ago and has just come to hand.

The protest is dignified, simple and forcible. It asserts that the United States Government has destroyed the autonomy which the island possessed, and which was more ample than that enjoyed by Canada; that instead of three senators and sixteen Representatives in the Spanish Cortes, who helped to rule their own island as well as the mother country, Porto Rico is now given one delegate, without a vote in the American Congress; that instead of a council of secretaries, whose resolutions were always sanctioned by the Governor, there is now an executive council "composed mainly of 'aliens,'" and that instead of an insular chamber, elected by the vote of the people, and having power to legislate concerning budgets, public works, public education, charters, public health, post offices and telegraphs, there is now a chamber of Delegates, "whose authority is nothing," as the executive council—composed mainly of aliens—can approve or reject the laws which it enacts.

These changes have not been in the line of extended and enlarged powers of local self government, and they certainly constitute sufficient cause of dissatisfaction and complaint. But there are others.

Under Spanish rule, we are reminded, the islanders "had a system of education tolerably well organized, with sufficient room for the introduction of reforms leading to its perfection." Today, they boast of an educational system through whose errors the pupils have just lost one full year and will probably lose the successive ones if God does not come to their rescue.

They had daily mail communication with all the towns of the island. "Now the communication with quite a number of the towns has been reduced to twice a week, while the postal and telegraph rates have been considerably increased, and the stations closed at night and during holidays, when formerly they were kept open day and night."

They "had a budget that always showed a surplus, despite the fact that the war and navy expenses, as well as the pension for the descendants of Christopher Columbus, were paid from it." Now they have a budget with a deficit amounting to a million dollars.

Under Spanish rule, they "had native employees exclusively in all Government affairs, and the money coming from our purses thus found its way into the purses of our countrymen." "Today all the offices are nearly exclusively held by Americans, who have been assigned at fat salaries. And why not, if they themselves fix those salaries and they themselves collect them?"

Under Spanish rule they "had a suffrage available by all male persons over 25 years of age, without regard to their being or not being taxpayers, or their ability to read and write." "Today we have a restricted and incomplete suffrage, which deprives the masses of that very right which self-government granted them."

Besides all this, we are told that never under Spanish rule was the domicile of a Porto Rican violated; that no newspaper was ever suppressed, as has been done under American administration; that no civil functionary ever invaded the jurisdiction of the Judge, as the American Governor has now done by ordering the freedom of a policeman who fired his revolver on defenseless women; that gambling dens did not flourish as they now do; that soldiers did not kill laborers and remain unpunished; that there was not one law for the rulers and another for the natives; that the island was not denied the benefits of the Constitution of the home country; that the people did not have to emigrate, famine stricken and nude, so as not to perish. There are many other counts in the indictment, not the least being that the death rate on the island has trebled since American occupation; that the tariff enacted by the United States is more onerous than that imposed by Spain; and that the island administration does not render an account of the public fund.

"No one is able to say what amount has been turned into the island treasury, nor what the expenditures have been since October, 1898."

It is admitted that the personal identification tax, the fees on the transfer of real estate, the stamped paper, the exportation duty on Porto Rican products and the iniquitous import levied by the disquisitorial provincial, have been abolished. To offset these measures of relief, however, there is now a tax on matches, alcohol and firearms, and a "direct tax" on land, which is so ordered that "wealthy people pay but little, and the poor are made to carry the heaviest burden." And after having been delivered from Spanish rule, and denied their freedom and independence, the people of the island have been specifically declared not to be citizens of the United States, and not to be entitled even to the guarantees of the United States constitution.

The indictment carries its own comment, and all that need be said concerning it is that it compares very suggestively in its statement of "grievances" with a like and famous statement of the same character made in this country, some years ago. And doubtless, it would include other features of the same instrument, if the people of the island were in a position to warrant them in going so far—which of course, they are not. Even as it stands, however, it is a very interesting paper to be addressed by our next door neighbors, the twin colony of liberated and redeemed Cuba, to "the people of these United States"—News and Courier.

Senator Tillman's Speech.

Senator Tillman devoted the greater portion of his yesterday's speech to the ministers of the gospel. Those who dared to differ with his senatorial majesty were handled without gloves.

With mingled abuse and flippancy and perversion of scripture, he succeeded in tickling the ears of a considerable portion of the crowd, and got many a giggle as his reward; but it was such a reward as no United States senator, nor any other man of the ability or official position of the speaker, ought to covet.

He did not because he could not, refer to any prohibition sermon anywhere in the State prior to his Bennettsville speech, nor to any attack made by any one of the preachers upon him prior to that date.

Knowing that it was his insulting and contemptuous language used against them that called forth the just indignation of the preachers whom he had so slandered, he still insisted that they have "gone into politics" and that they are trying to force the people into voting their way, and he warned them against being "coerced by the preachers" and against "priestcraft."

How much foundation there is for the charges, we are not able to say; we have not seen nor have we, other wise than in this speech, heard a breath or seen a sign of any effort of the kind. Because they or some of them, resented his Bennettsville charge—which he positively reaffirmed here—he makes all these charges that they have gone into politics and are trying to coerce their members in the exercise of their right of suffrage. And after all this, he has the face to claim that Dr. Gardner owes him "an apology" because forsooth he said Tillman tried to cast contempt upon the preachers.

The senator went further still yesterday and charged the preachers who preach or otherwise advocate prohibition with being dishonest and unfair. He said: "If the preachers were honest and fair," they would do so and so—that is, they would preach the gospel according to Tillman, and not according to their own understanding of it; and then he went on to tell just what the Bible does teach, he being the interpreter and judge, as he had a right to do, and as everyone else has a right to do—even the preachers themselves.

Senator Tillman may not be aware of his own defects in this regard; but the plain, unvarnished truth is, he has so long been dictator in South Carolina that he considers it a personal affront, one that cannot be tolerated, that anybody should differ with him.

We have no doubt in the world that if the preachers were subservient to him and agreed with him, or even if they kept their mouths shut, he would have, theoretically at least, that "respect" for them which he so loudly professed on the stand; but the fact is he has no respect for anybody, be he preacher or layman or what not, who differs with him, differ he ever so respectfully.

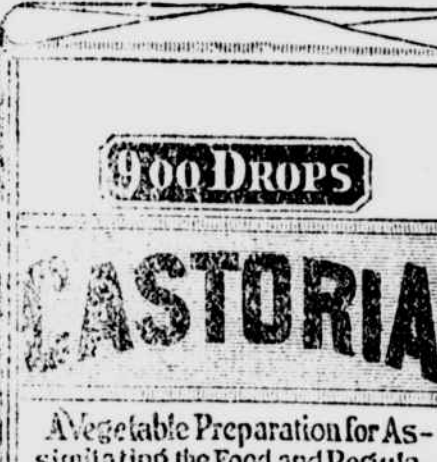
Taken all together, the senator's speech was one that does him no credit, though it was very adroitly put in order to catch the unthinking multitude. We cannot think he made any voters for either the dispensary or for his candidate. He succeeded in "whooping up the boys," but the more thoughtful portion of the crowd who favored the dispensary did not approve of his attack upon the ministers, and the portion that was opposed to the dispensary were driven still further in their opposition than ever. He presented no argument to convince any one.

As to the hand primary, that means nothing. It was not to be expected that people who were for prohibition would go poking up their hands at his dictation. They will raise their hand on the 28th when they put their ballots in the ballot box; and the number of them is going to surprise Mr. Tillman, as well as a good many other calculators who are judging by the noise that is made and the hands that shoot up at his beck and call at the campaign meetings.—Greenville News.

Cotton For Charleston.

Charleston, Aug. 9.—The Southern Railway has allowed the announcement to be made that Charleston is to be made a port of "concentration and substitution for cotton." This change will affect the season about to open and by putting this place on an equal footing with other Atlantic ports will doubtless greatly increase its business and prosperity.

Good business cheap—better ones for a little more.—At H. G. Green & Co's.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher*

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher*

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Great Business and Shorthand

Training School of the Southeast,

Which is endorsed by bankers, ministers, merchants and almost every business and professional man in the city, wants to send catalog and to tell every young man interested in business or shorthand education, what excellent courses and thorough teachers they have in all their departments; also what good inducements they offer those who enter with them. Every graduate who completes a course thoroughly and wants a position is assisted to one. Letters from business men writing for their graduates are on file to prove that more are received than they have graduates to fill them. Special Summer Rates offered to those entering not later than September the first. Good board for \$10 per month.

Write at once for catalog and full information. Address

COLUMBIA BUSINESS COLLEGE,

W. H. Newberry, President.



A NEW DEPARTURE

A Radical Change in Marketing Methods as Applied to Sewing Machines.

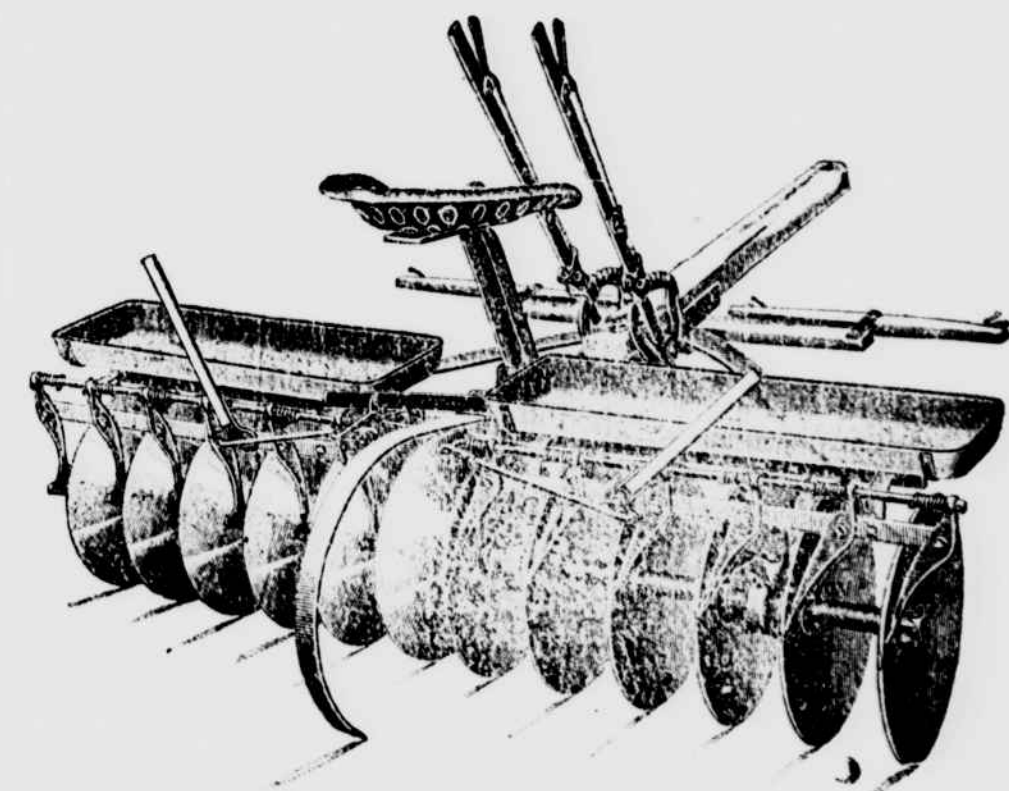
An original plan under which you can obtain easier terms and better value in the purchase of the world famous "White" Sewing Machine than ever before offered.

Write for our elegant H-T catalogue and detailed particulars. How we can save you money in the purchase of a high-grade sewing machine and the easy terms of payment we can offer, either direct from factory or through our regular authorized agents. This is an opportunity you cannot afford to pass. You know the "White," you know its manufacturers. Therefore, a detailed description of the machine and its construction is unnecessary. If you have an old machine to exchange we can offer most liberal terms. Write to-day. Address in full.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, (Dep't A.) Cleveland, Ohio.

THE OSBORNE RIVAL DISC

Has Never Been Equalled as a Pulverizer.



I sell these Harrows on so little margin that my greatest comfort is in the satisfaction they give rather than the profit I make.

My doors are open to all—My stock is ready for inspection.

Come and see me in my new quarters, corner of Liberty and Harwin Streets.

FIRST CLASS LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

W. B. BOYLE, Samter, S. C.

July 11